THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1194.] SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner stores now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of May next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

			Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,		20,000
1	do.		10,000
1	do.		5,000
5	do.	of 1,000 make	5,000
6	do.	of 500 ——	3,000
10	do.	of 200 ——	2,000
20	do.	of 100 ——	2,000
100	do.	of 50 ——	5,000
250	do.	of 30 ——	7,500
420	do.	of 25 ——	10,500
1,300	do.	of 20 ——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15 ——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,		250
1	do.	after 2,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,		150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.		
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,		150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the invery tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

Williamsburg, February 13th, 1804.

COMMITTED to this jail a run-away man named SQUIRE, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to the estate of Allen Cocke, deceased, of Surry county, and formerly the property of Lyttleton Tazwell, Esq. of this place. The owner is desired to prove the property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. 6t. JAMES TAYLOR, Jailor.

NOTICE.

THIS day was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a run-away slave, who calls himself DICK; and says he is the property of Mr. William Dabney, of Albemarle county, state of Virginia. The owner of the said slave is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, Jailor.

Hanover Courthouse, Feb. 26, 1804. 1awtw.

Blank Bonds
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

RAN-AWAY some time the last winter, a Negro Man named DAVEY, belonging to the estate of Christopher Robinson, dec. He is a small dark fellow, with a thin visage, about sixty years of age; he was hired out the beginning of the year, and in a short time left his master. It is understood that he followed his wife, who had just before been removed from Gloucester to the plantation of Warner Washington, Esq. in Frederick, by Miss Mildred Rootes, to whom she belonged. The wife's name is Nemiso. It is supposed the fellow is still near her, wherever she may now be. I will give TEN DOLLARS, in addition to what the law allows, to any person who will deliver him to me in Gloucester, or half that sum to have him secured in jail, so that I recover him. I warn all persons not to employ him in any manner, nor suffer him to remain on their plantations.

Wm. CUSTIS, Executor of C. Robinson.

Gloucester, Highgate, Jan. 16, 1804. 5tp

N. B. It is understood that he has obtained a pass. Whose name is to it, is not known. It is requested when he is apprehended, that the pass may be secured and delivered with him. W. C.

A SWEEPSTAKE

TO be run for at Caterfville on Saturday the 11th day of this Month, one mile heats, Six horses entered at twenty five dollars each.

JOHN JORDANS.

March 17, 1804.

Juvenile Instruction.

THE Senior Class in J. Ogilvie's school have commenced the study of Criticism, Ethics and Metaphysics: an analysis of the principles of Political Economy and Government will conclude this part of the course. Young men who have not had an opportunity of studying these branches of science, (of all others the most important to such as aspire to literary, legal or political eminence,) will probably find the manner in which they are taught in this school, peculiarly calculated to facilitate and expedite their progress. The senior class is at present composed of seventeen young men; but as J. O. communicates instruction on these subjects entirely thro' the medium of Lectures, eight or ten additional students, would extend his utility and encrease his emoluments, without imposing upon him much more labor than he at present undergoes.

Richmond, March 9, 1804.

A Meeting

OF the subscribers to the Broad Rock JOCKEY CLUB, is requested at the Swan Tavern in the town of Manchester, on Thursday the 29th inst. at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of fixing the term for the races and establishing the rules and regulations for the club.

WM. BALL, Proprietor of the course.

March, 19 1804.

*** Those members who have not paid in their subscriptions to the former Club, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately; otherwise their names will be published without respect to persons.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT Hanover courthouse, on Wednesday the 25th of April next, being court day, will be exposed to sale at auction, for ready money,

Two tracts of Land,

one of them containing 775 1-2 acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of Bib's Tract, part whereof lies in Hanover and part in Goochland.

The other tract contains 100 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter tract is commonly known by the name of Fenton's place. Both tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These lands are distant from the city of Richmond about 22 miles, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing with respect to the quality of the soil, as it is believed that any one inclining to purchase will first view the lands.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson, Jane Isabella, his wife, and William Duval, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following; to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock Farnes & Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following, which two deeds will be exhibited on the day of sale, and a deed of conveyance with special warranty, will be executed to the purchaser, by

Charles Copland.

Richmond, 16th February, 1804. 1aw.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan;

Who has for Sale,

Best India NANKEENS

On moderate terms for Cash, or on a credit of 90 days for acceptances in this place.

Dec. 3, 1803. 1awtf.

I AM in want of a situation in a Store, or as Clerk. Apply to John P. Shield's Tavern, where I may be seen.

March 12, 1804.

Education.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that with a view of extending his plan of tuition, he has engaged the assistance of Mr. Wood, in order to instruct the young gentlemen of his school in the various branches of the Mathematical Sciences, Astronomy, Gengraphy and Natural and Moral Philosophy. For this purpose, Mr. WOOD will regularly attend on the afternoon of each day, when he will likewise assist in superintending the other branches of literature taught in the school.

Mr. BLAIR being desirous that the youth entrusted to his charge, should make every proficiency in the ancient languages, the French and the sciences, has resolved to limit the number which he receives, to thirty; and these will be divided, according to their ages and their capacities into separate classes, so that each individual may receive the same attention and benefit, as if he were under the instruction of a private tutor.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Received at the Office of the Morning Chronicle.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The public have for some time heard of an application made by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be appointed, at the present emergency to a military situation suited to his high place in the state. A correspondence took place on the subject between his Majesty, the Prince and Duke of York, and Mr Addington, and, as, from the high rank of the personages, it must naturally be an object of great curiosity, we present it at length to our readers.

COPY.

"CARLTON HOUSE, July 18, 1803.

"SIR,

"THE subject on which I address you presses so heavily on my mind, and daily acquires such additional importance, that notwithstanding my with to avoid any interference with the disposition made by his majesty's ministers, I find it impossible to withhold or delay an explicit statement of my feelings to which I would direct your most serious consideration.

"When it was officially communicated to parliament that the avowed object of the enemy was a descent on our kingdoms, the question became so obvious, that the circumstances of the times required the voluntary tender of personal services; when Parliament in consequence of this representation agreed to extraordinary measures, for the defence of these realms alone, it was evident the danger was not believed dubious or remote. Animated by the same spirit which pervaded the nation at large, conscious of the duties which I owed to his Majesty and the Country I seized the earliest opportunity to express my desire of undertaking the responsibility of a military command; I neither did nor do presume on supposed talents as entitling me to such an appointment. I am aware I do not possess the experience of actual warfare; at the same time I cannot regard myself as totally unqualified or deficient in military science, since I have long made the service my particular study. My chief pretensions were founded on a sense of those advantages which my example might produce in the state, by exciting the loyal energies of the nation, and a knowledge of those expectations which the public had a right to form as to the personal exertions of their Prince, at a moment like the present. The more elevated my situation, in so much the efforts of zeal become necessarily greater; and I confess, that if duty had not been so paramount, a reflection on the splendid achievements of my predecessors would have excited in me the spirit of emulation; when, however, in addition to such recollections, the nature of the contest in which we are about to engage was impressed on my consideration, I should indeed, have been devoid of every virtuous sentiment, if I felt no reluctance in remaining a passive spectator of armaments, which have for their object the very existence of the British empire.

"Thus was I influenced to make my offer of service, and I did imagine that his Majesty's ministers would have attached to it more value. But when I find that, from some unknown cause my appointment seems to remain so long undetermined; when I feel myself exposed to the obloquy of being regarded by the country as passing my time indifferent to the events which menace, and insensible to the call of patriotism, much more of glory: it then behoves me to examine my rights and to remind his Majesty's ministers that the claim which I have advanced is strictly constitutional, and justified by precedent; and that in the present situation of Europe, to deny my exercising it is fatal to my own immediate honour and the future interests of the Crown.

"I can never forget that I have solemn obligations imposed on me by my birth, and that I should ever shew myself foremost in contributing to the preservation of the country. The time is arrived when I may prove myself sensible of the duties of my situation, and of evincing my devotion to that Sovereign, who, by nature, as well as public worth, commands my most affectionate attachment.

"I repeat that I should be sorry to embarrass the government at any time, more particularly at such a crisis. But, since no event in my future life can compensate me for the misfortune of not participating in the honors and dangers which await the brave men destined to oppose an invading enemy, I cannot forego the earnest renewal of my application.

"All I solicit is a more ostensible situation than that in which I am at present placed; for, situated as I am, as a mere Colonel of a regiment, the Major General commanding the Brigade of which such a regiment must form a part, would justly expect and receive the full credit of pre-engagement and successful enterprize.

"I remain, Sir, very sincerely, yours,

(Signed) "G P."

"Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, &c. &c. &c.

"JULY 26, 1803.

"A week has now elapsed since the Prince of Wales, transmitted to Mr. Adding on a letter on a subject of the highest importance; though he cannot anticipate a refusal to so reasonable a demand, he must still express some surprize that a communication of such a nature should have remained so long unanswered.

When the Prince of Wales desired to be placed in a situation which might enable him to shew to the people of England the example of zeal, fidelity, and devotion to his sovereign, he naturally thought that he was only fulfilling his appropriate duty. As the first subject of the realm in which it has pleased providence to cause him to have been born, so he is determined to maintain himself by all those honorable exertions which the exigencies of these critical times peculiarly demand. The motives of his conduct cannot be misconceived or misrepresented. He has, at a moment when every thing is at stake that is dear and sacred to him and to the nation, asked to be advanced in military rank, because he may have his birth-right to fight for, the throne of his father to defend, the glory of the people of England to uphold—which is dearer to him than life—which has yet remained unsullied under the Princes of the House of Brunswick, and which he trusts will be transmitted pure and uncontaminated to the latest generations. Animated by such sentiments, he has naturally desired to be placed in a situation where he can act according to the feelings of his heart and the dictates of his conscience.

"In making the offer, in again repeating it, the Prince of Wales considers that he has only performed his duty to himself and to the state, to the king, to Europe, whose fate may be involved in the issue of this contest. If this tender of his services is rejected, he shall ever lament that all his efforts have been fruitless, and that he has been deprived of making those exertions which the circumstances of the empire, his own inclinations, and his early and long attention to military affairs, would have rendered so particularly grateful to himself, and he trusts, not entirely useless to the public."

"Downing street, July 27, 1803.

"Upon receiving the letter with which Mr. Addington was last week honored by the Prince of Wales, he assured his royal highness that it should be immediately laid before the king; this was accordingly done, and the letter is still in his majesty's possession. A communication was afterwards made to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, in a mode and through a channel which Mr Addington humbly hoped his royal highness would approve. Mr A. however, now finds it to be incumbent on him, in consequence of the expectation which has been expressed by his royal highness, to state that his majesty, on being informed of the sentiments and wishes of the Prince of Wales, applauded in the strongest manner the feelings by which his royal highness is actuated; but referred nevertheless to the answers which his majesty had judged it necessary to return to similar representations—which, in obedience to the commands of his royal highness, had been laid before his majesty upon former occasions."

"*Carlton House, July 28, 1803.*

"The Prince of Wales has received Mr Addington's written communication of the last night. The prince has only to observe, that he required Mr Addington to submit to his majesty his last note, dated the 26th of this month."

Downing street, July 28, ½ past 11 o'clock, P.M.

"Mr Addington is just honored with the commands of the Prince of Wales, and will not fail to lay his royal highness's letter, dated the 26th of this month, before the king."

"Sir, Downing street, August 1.

"In obedience to the commands of your royal highness, I laid before his majesty the letter dated 26th of July, with which your royal highness had honored me: and I have it in command from his majesty to acquaint your royal highness, that the king had referred Mr Addington to the order he had before him, with the addition, that the king's opinion being fixed, he desired that no further mention should be made to him upon the subject.

"I have the honor to be, with, Sir, every sentiment of respect and deference, your royal highness's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "HENRY ADDINGTON."

Letter to the King.

"Brighton, August 6,

"Sire,

"A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Addington and myself on a subject which deeply involves my honor and character. The answers that I have received from that gentleman, the communication which he has made to the house of commons, leave me no hope but an appeal to the justice of your majesty. I make that appeal with confidence, because I feel that you are my natural advocate; and with the sanguine hope that the ears of an affectionate father may still be opened to the supplications of a dutiful son.

"I ask to be allowed to display the best energies of my character; to shed the last drop of my blood in support of your Majesty's person, crown, and dignity, for this is not a war for empire, glory, or dominion, but for existence. In this contest, the lowest and humblest of your majesty's subjects subjects have been called on; it would therefore little become me who am the first, and who stand at the very foot-stool of the throne, to remain a tame, apidie, and lifeless spectator of the mischiefs which surround us, and indifferent to the consequences which may follow. Hanover is lost. England is menaced with invasion. Ireland is in rebellion. Europe is at the foot of France.—At such a moment the Prince of Wales, yielding to none of your servants in zeal and devotion; to none of your subjects in duty; to none of your children in tenderness and affection, presumes to approach you, and again to repeat those offers which he has already made through your Majesty's Ministers. A feeling of honest ambition; a sense of what I owe to myself and to my family; and above all, the fear of sinking in the public estimation of that gallant army which may be the support of your Majesty's crown, and my best hope hereafter, command me to persevere, and to assure your Majesty, with all humility and respect, that, conscious of the justice of my claim, no human power can ever induce me to relinquish it.

"Allow me to say, Sire, that I am bound to adopt this line of my conduct by every motive dear to me as a man, and sacred to me as a prince. Ought I not to come forward in a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger? Ought I not to share in the glory of victory, when I have every thing to lose by defeat? The highest places in your majesty's service

filled by the younger branches of the royal family; to me alone no place is assigned. I am not thought worthy to be the junior major general of your army. If I could submit in silence to such indignities, I should, indeed, deserve such treatment, and to prove to the satisfaction of your enemies and my own, that I am entirely incapable of those execrations, which my birth and the circumstances of the times peculiarly call for. Standing so near the throne, when I am debased, the cause of royalty is wounded; I cannot sink in public opinion, without the participation of your majesty in my degradation. Therefore, every motive of private feeling, and of public duty, induce me to implore your majesty to review your decision, and to place me in that situation which my birth, the duties of my station, the example of my predecessors, and the expectation of the people of England entitle me to claim.

"Should I be disappointed in the hope which I have formed, should this last appeal to the justice of my sovereign, and the affection of my father fail of success, I shall lament in silent submission his determination; but Europe, the world, and posterity, must judge between us.

"I have done my duty, my conscience acquits me; my reason tells me that I was perfectly justified in the request which I have made; because no reasonable arguments have been adduced in answer to my pretensions. The precedents in our history are in my favor; but if they are not, the times in which we live, and especially the exigencies of the present moment, require us to become an example to our posterity.

"No other cause of refusal has, or can be assigned, except that it was the will of your majesty. To that will and pleasure I bow with every degree of humility and resignation; but I can never cease to complain of the severity which can be exercised against me, and of the injustice which I have suffered, till I cease to exist. I have the honor to subscribe myself with all possible devotion,

"Your majesty's most dutiful and affectionate son and subject.

(Signed) G. P."

FROM THE KING.

"*My dear Son,* *Windsor, August 7.*

"Though I applaud your zeal, and spirit, of which truth no one can suppose any of the family wanting, yet, considering the repeated declarations I have made of my determination on your former applications to the same purpose, I had flattered myself to have heard no farther on the subject. Should the implacable enemy so far succeed as to land, you will have an opportunity of shewing your zeal at the head of your regiment. It will be the duty of every man to stand forward on such an occasion; and I shall certainly think it mine to set an example in defence of every thing that is dear to me and to my people.

"I ever remain, my dear son, your most affectionate father, (Signed) "G. R."

From the Prince of Wales to the King.

"Sire, Brighton, August 22.

"I have delayed thus long an answer to the letter which your majesty did me the honor to write, from a wish to refer to a former correspondence, which took place in the year 1798. These letters were mislaid, and some days elapsed before I could discover them, they have since been found. Allow me then, Sire, to recall to your recollection the expressions you were graciously pleased to use, and which I once before took the liberty of reminding you of, when I solicited foreign service upon my first coming into the army. They were, Sire, that your majesty did not then see the opportunity for it; but that if any thing was to arise at home, I ought to be "first and foremost.' There cannot be a stronger expression in the English language, or one more consonant to the feelings which animate my heart. In this I agree most perfectly with your majesty—'*I ought to be first and foremost.*' It is the place which my birth assigns me—which Europe, which the English nation expect me to fill—and which the former assurances of your majesty might naturally have led me to hope I should occupy. After such a declaration, I could hardly expect to be told that my place was at the head of a regiment of dragoons.

"I understand from your majesty, that it is your intention, Sire, in pursuance of that noble example which you have ever shewn, during the course of your reign, to place yourself at the head of the people of England. My next brother, the Duke of York, commands the army; the younger branches of my family are either generals or lieutenant-generals; and I who am the Prince of Wales, am to remain a colonel of dragoons. There is something so humiliating in the contrast, that those who are at a distance would either doubt the reality, or suppose that to be my fault, which is only my misfortune.

"Who could imagine that I, who am the oldest colonel in the service, had asked for the rank of a general officer in the army of the king my father, and that it had been refused me?

"I am sorry, much more than sorry to be obliged to break in upon your leisure and to trespass thus a second time on the attention of your majesty. But I have, Sire, an interest in my character more valuable to me than the throne, and dearer, far dearer, to me than life. I am called upon by that interest to persevere; and I pledge myself never to desist, till I receive that satisfaction which the justice of my claim leads me to expect.

"In these unhappy times, the world, Sire, examines the conduct of princes with a jealous, a scrutinizing, a malignant eye. No man is more aware than I am of the existence of such a disposition, and no man is therefore more determined to place himself above all suspicion.

"In desiring to be placed in a forward situation, I have performed one duty to the people of England; I must now perform another, and humbly supplicate your majesty to assign those reasons which have induced you to refuse a request which appears to me and to the world so reasonable and so rational.

"I must again repeat my concern, that I am obliged to continue a correspondence which I fear is not so grateful to your majesty as I could wish. I have examined my own heart—I am convinced of the justice of my cause—of the purity of my motives. Reasons and honor forbid me to yield; where no reason is alledged, I am justified in the conclusion that none can be given.

"In this candid exposition of the feelings which have agitated and depressed my wounded mind, I hope no expression has escaped me which can be construed to mean the slightest disrespect to your majesty. I most solemnly disavow any such intention; but the circumstances of the times—the danger of invasion—the appeal which has been made to all your subjects, oblige me to recollect what I owe to mine own honor and to my own character; and to state to your majesty with plainness, truth and candor, but with all the submission of a subject, and the duty of an affectionate son, the injuries under which I labour, and which it is in the power of your majesty alone at one moment to redress.

"It is with sentiments of the *profoundest* veneration and respect that I have the honor to subscribe myself your majesty's most dutiful, most obedient son and subject. (Signed) "G. P."

(To be continued.)

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE and RICHARD PETERS.—(Continued).

(A.)

Sunday Afternoon.

SIR,

When your letter of yesterday came to my house, I was not at home, and I did not return until it was too late in the evening to send an answer, at that time, although I immediately wrote one. At an early hour this morning I left town, without recollecting to give directions, as I had intended, for sending it to you, and this must be my apology, for a seeming neglect, which I assure you was not intended.

We must, in my opinion, in justice to poor Fries, as well as to ourselves, and more especially as it has been requested, state the heads of our intended arguments, with our reasons briefly, but strongly expressed, together with our authorities, for believing that the case did not amount to treason. I think we must also, give our reasons for believing, that the trial was not in the proper county; for, to me, it appears, that none of the reasons urged against us, on any former occasion, apply on the present occasion: and I also think, that if we are not right, in urging this, on the present occasion, the clause, providing further trial in the proper county, &c. neither is, nor ever can on any future occasion be, of the least avail. But we ought, I think, above all things, to rely on the separating of the jury, in a *capital* case, being a sufficient ground to vitiate the verdict. I also think, that it will not be amiss for us to state, in decent, but manly terms, our reasons for declining any interference in the trial. If you concur in these sentiments, do inform me, that we may prepare our statement, as soon as possible, and every communication between us, that may be likely to render service to poor Fries, will be very agreeable to

Your most humble servant,

W. LEWIS.

Copy. *A. J. Dallas.*

(B.)

May 10th, 1800.

SIR,

The alterations which I had to propose, in the letter prepared by you, for the Attorney General, were so few and slight, that I have ventured to make them, without first consulting you.

If you approve of the letter, in its present form, be pleased, after signing it, to send it to the Attorney General.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant.

W. LEWIS.

Copy. A. J. DALLAS.

A. J. Dallas, Esq.

(C.)

SIR,

In compliance with your request, we shall now proceed, briefly, to communicate the points and authorities which we intended to urge, in the case of the United States against Fries, if the conduct of the court had not, unexpectedly, deprived us of every hope of success, from these means of defence. It may be proper to premise, that on the morning appointed for the trial, the presiding judge, in the presence of the prisoner, the jury, and a numerous audience, delivered to the clerk a paper, which he said, contained the opinion of the court, formed, after a mature deliberation, upon the law of treason; directed copies of the paper to be given to the attorney of the district, and the prisoner's counsel; and declared his intention to present a copy of it to the jury, as soon as the case was opened on the part of the United States. He referred, likewise, in terms of disapprobation, to the arguments, which (*as he was informed*) had been used in favour of the prisoner, on the former trial; and announced a determination to prevent his counsel from citing any authorities at common law, or, indeed, an authorities prior to the English revolution. The cause thus pre-judged: the province of the advocate thus circumscribed; and the minds of the jury thus prejudiced: we deemed it a duty we owed to the prisoner, to the public, and to ourselves, to surrender the task, which the court had previously assigned to us; for, as there existed no controversy in relation to the facts, and as the jury would naturally rely on the judgment of the court in relation to the law, we had not the vanity to suppose, that any efforts on our part, could do more than give to the trial the form and ceremony of a defence: while our acquiescence might afford some sanction to the establishment of a precedent, hostile to the rights of the citizen,—ruinous to the trial by jury,—and degrading to the character of the profession.

The candour and humanity which have induced you to interpose in the present mode, have also, however, influenced our decision:—and, if you will allow for the different effect of arguments, publicly delivered before a jury entitled, in a capital case, to pass both on the law and the fact (with whom, too, even a doubt would lead to an acquittal) we, confidently, offer for your consideration, the following general positions:

1. That there has been a mistrial.
2. That the offence charged is not treason.
3. That a new trial ought to have been awarded.

I. That there has been a mistrial.

1 *vol. p. 67. § 29. Swift's Edit.* 1. By the judiciary act it is declared, "that in cases punishable with death, the trial shall be had in the county where the offence was committed, or where that cannot be done without great inconvenience, twelve petit Jurors, at least, shall be summoned from thence."

2. The offence was committed by Fries in the county of Northampton; but his trial was in the county of Philadelphia.

3. The language of the act is mandatory:—"the trial *shall* be had in the county where the offence is committed," and some "*great inconvenience*" must appear, *judicially*, to the court, before they can exercise the discretion of *ordering* a trial in any other county. No such inconvenience was suggested on the record, or even stated at the bar; and, if it existed in the present instance, it must forever exist in all future cases, and this clause of the law be rendered altogether useless.

3 *Dall.* 5 1 3 4. It is true, that an ineffectual motion was made on the first trial, to change the place of trial; but it was overruled on grounds which have no application to the second trial: For,

1. There was no inconvenience, owing to the riotous state of the county of Northampton, at the time of the second trial.

2. And the court (being bound to notice every thing that was essential to an exercise of jurisdiction) might have ordered the trial in the proper county before it was commenced in Philadelphia, by a finding of the new indictment, a nol. pros. having been entered on the old one.

6. *Co.* 14. 6. *Hawk. P.* 5. For any *mistrial*, on account *C. B.* 2 *ch.* 47. *s.* 11. of jury process, or on any other *Ib. B.* 2 *ch.* 27. *s.* 108. account, the verdict must be set aside.

II. That the offence charged was not treason.

1. *vol. p.* 16. *const. art.* 3. *s.* 3. *Ib.* 100. *s.* 1. 1. The constitution defines treason to be, "levying war against the United States, &c." and the act of Congress inflicts the punishment of death on the person convicted of the crime.

2. As the spirit of the constitution is opposed to implied powers, and constructive expositions, we are bound to take the plain, manifest, meaning of the words of the definition, independant of any glossory, which the English courts, or writers, may have affixed to the words of the English statute.

3. The plain, manifest, meaning of the words, is "a forcible opposition to the power of the government, with intent to subdue and overthrow it."

4. This meaning may embrace a forcible attack upon the legislature, (or, perhaps, any other principal department of the government) to compel the repeal of a law.

5. But it does not embrace the case of an opposition to the *execution* of a particular law.

6. It seems, indeed, upon principle, to be a confusion of crimes, to include the same class, a forcible attempt to subvert and overthrow the power of the government, and the mere resistance of subordinate agents, in carrying a particular law, or regulation, into effect.

1 *Hale, P. C.* 146. 7. If Fries and his companions had *Foster.* 219. opposed in arms the troops that were sent against them, it would clearly have been an act of treason: but, in the conduct which they pursued, we can only perceive sedition, riot, and rescue.

1 *Vol. p. s.* 103. 8. Such, likewise, has been the legis- *St.* 22. 23 lative construction and discrimination between the cases: for, unquestionably, the sedition law and the penal law define and punish the offences committed by Fries and his companions, as distinct from the offence of treason; and when an offence is classed under 1 *Hale, P. C.* 151. a particular head in the penal code, *Keyl.* 75. it is inconsistent to search for it, un- *Fost.* 200, 201. der another head.

9. But even if the English decisions and writers are considered as giving a construction, for our use, to the same words employed in the statute of *Edw.* 3. they do not extend so far, as to pronounce an opposition to the execution of a particular law, to be treason, by levying of war.

10. At common law, there is not a single case, or dictum, to support such a doctrine; though, indeed, in the reign of *Hen.* 8. rescue was made treason by a statute, which was afterwards repealed.

4. *Bl. Com.* 69. 11. Under the statute of *Edw.* 3. there 38. 75. have been many wild constructive treasons, by levying war, of which Coke, 3 *Hale* 132. Hale, Blackstone, &c. solemnly com- *Ib.* 133. 4. plain; but none, even in the bad times *Fost.* 204. of the judicial history of England, have *Fost.* 53. gone so far as the present case. 3 *Inst.* 22. 3.

12. We cannot trace a single instance of a riot, in opposition to the execution of a particular law, being prosecuted as treason in England; though the history of that nation abounds with such insurrections.

4 *St. Tr.* 13. The constructive cases in England, turn 44. 900. upon universality of object, in opposition to the power of the government. The case of Damaree and Purchase was decided on that ground; for if the rising had been to suppress all bawdy houses, it would have been equally within the principle, as the rising to 4. *Bl. Com.* 81. suppress all meeting houses. So a ris- 1 *Hawk. P. C.* ing to alter, or reform, religion, which *Ch.* 17. *s.* 25. can only be done by force on the legislature, is treason.

But lord George Gordon's trial and acquittal establish the doctrine, for which we contend. It is true, lord Mansfield there declares an opposition to the militia law, to be treason; and to oppose the militia is in effect, to oppose the power of the government: but we apprehend the reason of this is, because it is, in effect, the same to oppose the militia, or the execution of the militia laws, as to oppose the regular forces; which has always been held to be treason, and the expression used by Lord Mansfield is confined to an opposition to the execution of this particular kind of law, and does not extend to any others, as would, we think, have been the case, had the rule been the same in other cases.

III. That a new trial ought to have been awarded.

1. After the jury were sworn, and the evidence partly given, one of the jury separated from his brethren, and slept at his own lodgings.

Aff. of W. Burnet. 2. During this separation he conversed with one person on the subject of the trial—"declaring that the evidence of a certain witness went hard *Affidavit of* against the prisoner,"—and being told by *Isaac Keagle.* another person, that "he supposed the evidence would go hard against Fries."

3. Hence, in the contemplation of the law, he was committed by an expression of his own opinion, and influenced by the expression of the opinion of another.

4. The law and practice of Pennsylvania (in the federal as well as state courts) have uniformly opposed the *separation of the jury* in a capital case, though necessity has compelled an *adjournment of the court.*

Co. Litt. 227. *b.* 5. The laws of England is peremp- *Hawk. P. C.* tory, That a jury in a capital case *B.* 2. *C.* 47. *s.* cannot be discharged without giving 1. 2. 4. *Bl. Com.* a verdict; and that they cannot give 2. 0. 2 *Stra.* a privy verdict. From Foster 2 s. 28. 9 *A.* 3 *Bl. Com.* it appears that the meaning of the 390. 2 *Hal.* expression "can't be discharged," is, 296. *Keyl.* 57. that the jury can't be permitted *to separate*, and the reason, why a privy verdict can't be received, in a capital case, is, *for fear of tampering and corruption*, which is much stronger than the case of separating, *before* they have agreed.

Barner Not. 441. 6. It is true, that a separation, in civil cases, works only a punishment of the delinquent jurors; and in mis- 10 *St. Tr.* 407. demeanors, the rule is not strictly en- (a.) *Harg. Ed.* forced, though an able counsel has *Canning's case.* given a formal opinion, that the separation would be a mistrial even in a misdemeanor.

2 *Hale. P. C.* 295, 296. 7. The cases put by Hale will be found to admit of a clear explanation, consistent with our present position:

1. The first case is not stated to have been a capital 2 *Hale.* 295. one, and, if it was a capital one, the jury were discharged, in consequence of the separation, and a new jury sworn.

2. The second is either a case of misdemeanor, or of trespass and the whole proceeding were *S.* 226. matter of consent.

8. But the law has been adjudged, 4 *St. Tr.* 232. On the question "whether after a *Harg. Ed. Ld.* prisoner is upon his trial, and the *Delaneres' case* evidence for the prosecution is given, 3 *Inst.* 30. *the jury may separate for a time*, which is the consequence of an adjournment to another day," the judges of England were decidedly in the negative.

9. And, on the principle of this decision, the Lord High Steward declared, that a verdict and judgment given after such separation, would be erroneous, void, and liable to be reversed.

Hardy's Tr. p. 252. 8. *Tooke's Tr.* 167 to 171. *O'Connor's case. Stone's case.* 10. This remained the law of the land, so that there could be neither an adjournment of the court, nor a separation of the jury, in a capital case, till the late trials of Hardy Tooke, &c. But the alteration then introduced was limited by the necessity that called for it—to an adjournment of the court—not extended to a separation of the jury. Accordingly in none of the instances did the jury separate.

We are, sir,

Your most obt. humble servants,

(Signed) Wm. LEWIS.
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1800.

Copy A. J. DALLAS.

To CHARLES LEE, ESQ.
Attorney General of thee United States.

(D.)

Attorney-General's Office, 19th May, 1800.

GENTLEMEN,

I was no sooner favored with your communication, of this date respecting the case of Fries, than I laid it before the President; who has directed me to return you his thanks, for the trouble, which you were so obliging as to take.

I am very respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES LEE.

To William Lewis and Alexander J. Dallas, Esquires.

Copy, A. G. Dallas.

(To be continued.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1804.

CANDIDUS, No. 7, shall appear in our next.

The arrival of the ship New-York Packet, capt. Webb, in 25 days from Bristol, by which we have received London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool papers to the 15th February, inclusive, enables us to enrich the Mercantile Advertiser this day, with a continuation of interesting Foreign Intelligence.

In a Postscript to the British Neptune of the 15th February, we find the subjoined article:

"The public may place the fullest reliance on the authenticity of the following statement, which we have just been favored with from the most unquestionable authority. Two Swiss officers, (brothers) in the French service, are just arrived from France, having made their escape from thence. They have been examined before the Privy Council, and made a declaration that the invasion of this country will be attempted in the course of the present week, wind and weather permitting."

(BRITISH NEPTUNE.)

DIED—not long since, Mr. JOHN CHISNELL BARRET, late of Norfolk.

Whilst we deplore the loss of this amiable young man, his numerous friends and relatives will long console themselves in the recollection of a character, conspicuously manifesting every manly virtue, softened and endeared by all the social graces.

Clothed with official *powers*, under the sanction of *Washington's principles*, it was his singular merit which secured to him a continuance in the exercise of high and responsible duties, to his decease.

SALEM, MARCH 8.

BAD NEWS.

The brig Augusta, Capt. Abraham Williams, arrived at Gloucester on Tuesday last in the short passage of 32 days from Cadiz. Capt. Williams brings the disagreeable intelligence of the capture of the Philadelphia Frigate, of 44 guns, commanded by Capt. Bainbridge. She had chased a cruiser into the Bay of Tripoli, and in beating out, got aground, when she was captured by gun boats, cruisers, &c. and her whole crew put into slavery. Dispatches to the American Government, of this disagreeable event, had been forwarded 20 days before Capt. W. sailed, by Capt. Lambert, bound to Boston. After the capture, the Tripolitans, got the frigate off.

Since writing the above, we learn, by a Cape Ann Pilot, who came in with the ship Brutus, from Bordeaux that the officers of the Philadelphia were on their parole at Tripoli, under the protection of the British consul—and that Com. Preble had purchased two vessels, and armed them, at Gibraltar, for the purpose of retaking or destroying the captured frigate.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 19.

On Saturday, Mr. Wright presented to the senate a bill for the removal of the public offices to, and for the meeting of Congress at, Baltimore, until the day of next.

On receiving the bill the Senate divided—Ayes 15—Noes 8.

It was then moved that the bill should be ordered to a second reading.—Carried—Ayes 13—Noes 10.

The reader will observe that these questions are *merely incidental*, and do not, in the least, implicate the main question.

There is not the least reason to expect that this measure will receive the approbation of Congress. It is much to be regretted that it has been introduced, as it is the tendency of all such propositions to injure, in some measure, the interests of the permanent seat of the government.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Tahaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Edmund Davenport, Def't. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, taw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste. 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Ezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, late merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight & Harris, intend to meet on the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come forward to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated, will positively be disallowed.

GEORGE MARX, }
RICHARD DENNY, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, March 24th, 1804. 1aw4w

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

17 From Washington by Georgetown, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquia and Falmouth to Fredericksburg, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 5 p. m. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 1-2 p. m. and Fredericksburg by the next noon, in 15 hours.

Returning—Leave Fredericksburg every day, Monday excepted, at 11 a. m. and arrive in Washington by 11 p. m.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 6 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 8 p. m. Leave Fredericksburg every day, Tuesday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Washington same day by 10 p. m.

18. From Fredericksburg by Bowling Green and Hanover c. h. to Richmond, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 1. p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next day by 3 a. m. in 14 hours.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 9 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 10 a. m. in 13 hours.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Monday excepted, at 3. a. m. and arrive at Richmond the same day by 7. p. m.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Monday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the same day by 8 p. m.

19. From Richmond by Manchester and Osborns to Petersburg, every day. Leave Richmond every day at 4 a. m. and arrive at Petersburg by 9 a. m. Leave Petersburg every day at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmoud by 8 p. m.

20. From Richmond, Frazier's, New-Kent c. h. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton to Norfolk, three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a. m and arrive at Hampton by 9 p. m. and at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 10 a. m.

Returning—Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 7 p. m. in Summer, and 9 p. m. in Winter.

21. From Petersburg by City Point, Cabin Point, Smithfield, Surry c. h. and Suffolk c. h. to Portsmouth, three times a week. Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a. m. and arrive at Portsmouth the next days by 8. a. m.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 p. m. and arrive at Petersburg the next days by 1 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails, and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contracter shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the, months of August, November February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
POST-MASTER GENERAL.

General Post Office,
Washington City, February 23, 1804. ea w6t.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE corner BRICK TENEMENT in this city, in the occupation of Messrs. Ellis and Allan, Judah, and others, forming three stores, with cellars and accommodations for their families—also, three kitchens attached to it, with all the other appendages.

Mr. John F. Price will shew the boundaries of the land—also the various conveniencies. This situation for mercantile business so far recommends itself, that any farther description, or comment upon it, is thought unnecessary. Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber, between this and the 10th of next month; and if not sold at that date at private sale, it will be offered at public sale, for ready money. Should the subscriber be absent a few days in the mean time, Jos. Gallego or Jos. Scott, Esquires, or either of them, will have adequate powers to conclude an agreement, which will be duly confirmed and ratified by DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, March 20th, 1804. tAp.10

At a meeting of the subscribers

to the RICHMOND THEATRE, held at the Eagle-Tavern on Monday the 19th day of March, 1804, present, Eighteen Shares, by their Representatives.

JOHN MARSHALL was chosen Chairman.

RESOLVED, That a committee be elected, to consist of five persons, who shall also be the Trustees of the company.

RESOLVED, That John William Green, James McCaw, William Cooke, Joseph Darnielle, and John Foster, be appointed a Committee and Trustees, to have the powers which by the original terms of subscription are vested in the Committee and Trustees.

RESOLVED, That George Fisher be appointed Treasurer of the Company.

J. MARSHALL, Chairman.

NEW THEATRE.

Notice to Subscribers.

THE Committee appointed to superintend the building of the New Theatre, have directed that each subscriber pay by the 1st day of April next, the sum of $ 50 on each share to their treasurer.

GEO. FISHER, Treasurer.

March 23, 1804. 2

Lost or Mislaid.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1790. Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
John Raines, Def't. }

ON the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste. 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

Fairfield Races.

ON Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield Course, a

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the subscription closed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the same day the "FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horses to be bona fide the property of members of the club.

On Tuesday the 1st day of May, the Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats.

On Wednesday, the purse of the proprietor of the course—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horses—133 *lbs.*
6 years old—128 *do.*
5 years old—118 *do.*
4 years old—106 *do.*
3 years old—90 *do.*

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

The Treasurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the necessity of forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, previously to the commencement of the races. trc

March 23, 1804

Sports of the Turf.

THE Jockey Club Purse Races at Powatan Court-house, will begin on Thursday the 19th of April next, three mile heats, the first day, supposed to be about £100. The 2d day, two mile heats, half the sum of the first. There will remain open a sweepstakes for three years old colts and fillies until the 18th April, 100 dollars each, half forfeit, 4 subscribers or no race; to be run for the day after the Jockey Club Races.

Powhatan, March 18, 1804. w5t.

The proprietor of the Turf,

Presents his respectful compliments to all the admirers of this facinating sport; and assures them, that he is prepared to afford every kind of accommodation that can be expected on such an occasion. His stables are numerous and well provided.

In the field, he has a Gallery erected, on the highest part of the ground, eighty feet long, where the *Racers* may be seen on every part of the ground. In this Gallery, DINNER will be set, and for those only who chose to dine.

☞ Tickets of admittance to the Gallery will be furnished in the bar below, at one Dollar.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the subscriber, about the 10th of last month, a likely mulatto girl, named*

Charlotte;

about 16 or 17 years of age—5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high—slender made—has a very pleasing countenance when spoken to—her articles of clothing are not recollected, as she took with her a variety. I am inclined to believe that she is harbored about Richmond. Any person delivering the said girl to me, living in the lower end of Hanover, or to Mr. William Meredith, living with Dr. M'Caw in Richmond, or secure her in jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

John Meredith.

Hanover, March 17, 1804. 3w

THE CLERGY,

OF the city of Richmond, are requested by the Trustees of the Free-School, to solicit contributions for the benefit of that institution, next Sabbath day, at their respective places of worship.

JOHN BUCHANAN, Pres. pro. tem.

March 22d, 1804.

*** A Sermon may be expected at the Capitol, at the usual hour, in compliance with the above.

J. B.

Richmond James' River Company.

THE Richmond James River Company want to HIRE TWENTY NEGRO MEN for the balance of the year, and to employ an OVERSEER to take the management of them. None need apply but such as come well recommended for respectability of character and capacity for the trust.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, March 19, 1804. 3w.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:

FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase, will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1aw4ds.

WE are desirous of hiring 20 likely NEGRO FELLOWS and BOYS, to be employed in the coal business at our works in the county of Goochland, for which liberal prices will be given.—We will likewise make contracts for raising from one to three hundred thousand bushels of coal during the present year.

JOHN ADAMS.
SAMUEL G. ADAMS.

March 20th, 1804. 2w.

THE Subscriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furnishing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will also receive, until the above date, Proposals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preservation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. 114May

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

The last night of performance, till Easter Holidays.

For the Benefit of
Mr. DECKER.

On Monday Evening, March 26, 1804, will be performed the much admired Comedy, called

Every one has his fault.

Lord Noland—Mr. Clare.
Sir Robert Ramble—Mr. Green.
Mr. Solus—Mr. Hopkins.
Mr. Placid—Mr. Bailey.
Mr. Irwin—Mr. Story.
Harmond—Mr. Comer.
Porter—Mr. Barrymore.
John—Mr. Sanford.
Edward—Miss Green.

Lady Eleanor Irwin—Mrs. West.
Mrs. Placid—Miss Melford.
Miss Spinster—Mrs. Lynch.
Miss Woodburn—Mrs. Green.

After the Play—

Song... *The sweet little girl that I love,* Mr. Story.
A COMIC SONG, Mr. Hopkins.

In the course of the evening, several new pieces of Music will be introduced.

To which will be added Tragical, Comical, Farcical, Operatical, Quizzical, whimsical Burletta, (never performed here) called

TOM THUMB
The Great.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—and of Mr. Decker.

Boston, Wednesday evening, 11 o'clock

A boat from the Packet, capt. Trott, who has arrived in the outer harbour, in the remarkable short passage of 19 days from Liverpool, has just come up to town, with her letters and papers, which are to the 14th ult. From a cursory perusal of their contents, we do not find that any events of magnitude had transpired. A few articles, from the latest dates follow.

London, Feb. 10—14.—Intelligence has been received, that an Embargo had been laid on all vessels at Bordeaux, that all the merchantmen at that place, to the number of about 80, had been taken into the service of the republic. The same accounts state, that there are about 250 flat bottomed boats at Bordeaux, and that much activity was employed in fitting them out.

The following letter has lately been received from a respectable commercial house in Copenhagen:—

"We are sorry to inform you, that the news mentioned in our last, of the French threatening to visit Denmark, is now greatly feared; for it is generally believed that an attempt will be made to invade this country in a short time, and in consequence our different transactions are greatly depressed.

It was rumoured last night, that Buonapare had arrived at Flushing, had inspected the troops, given orders for their immediate imbarkation, and from thence to proceed to Dunkirk and Boulogne, where he issued similar orders.—We know not upon what authority this rumour rests. It is certain, however, that Mr. Addington expressed the other day to a nobleman, his conviction that the attempt at invasion would be made in a very short time.

Yesterday we received letters from Rotterdam, dated the 3d inst which state that the French have carried away the celebrated boring machine in the cannon foundery at Hanover, the value of which is estimated at two millions of dollars.

Through the same channel we learn, that Prussia has strongly interested itself in the negociations for the establishment of a Commercial treaty with Russia; one of the princial conditions of which is stated to be, the shutting of the sound against the English. Through another medium we have the pleasure to find, that the Emperor has refused his acquiescence to the measure.

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HAMBURG, Jan. 24. We have this instant received letters from Petersburg, via Vienna, stating, that the Emperor of Russia, dissatisfied with the rejection of the mediation which he offered to Bonaparte to settle the differences with England, has ordered all the corps on the Western frontiers of his Empire, amounting to nearly 50,000 men, to advance. In the harbors of the Black Sea, the armaments continue with unabated activity. The Emperor Alexander is fully determined to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish dominions, and positive assurance to that effect has been given by Italinsky Suwarrow now Ambassador with the Porte. The closest alliance between the Emperor of Russia and Germany is now talked of; and the Emperor Francis has sent two Noblemen of the most distinguished characters of Petersburg, to assist in the negociations of the Embassy. The French alarmed at this connection, reinforce their garrison in Upper Italy, on which account similar precautions have been taken by the Imperial cabinet.

—

[*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, dated Jan. 16.*]—"You have doubtless heard the news that arrived here yesterday, of the loss of the Frigate Philadelphia which ran ashore near Tripoli, and was taken by a number of gallies of that nation.—The ship was got off, and with the crew have arrived at Tripoli, We have not heard the particular."

The house of Strobel and Martini, at Bordeaux, has failed for three million and an half of francs.

—

PARIS, Jan 18.—"Gen Nogues is returned to Paris. He left London a few days ago. He was ignorant of the declaration of war, when the English Gen. Grinfield, disembarked 6,000 troops.—He sustained an assault on a morne, repulsed the English three times, killed a great number of them, and particularly the Officer whom they had intended to make Governor of the island.

"The English general had granted gen. Nogues a cartel to return to France; but the English cruizers sent him to England. He was a long time detained in the small towns. He was astonished, beyond power of expression, at the gross and barbarous prejudices which had been inculcated into the minds of the people against the French. The people when they spoke of them, always called them French dogs; and all the absurdities which the journals contain are readily believed by the public. What a difference between the civilization of the people of France, Germany and Italy, and the civilization of the people of England!

"As to their public spirit, fear was at its highest pitch; and the number of the discontented at an improvident government, which has had no resource than that of arming the whole of its population, was daily increasing.

"*Peace was ardently desired by all classes of the nation, even by several of the Princes. Gen. Nogues dined at Bristol with the Duke of Cumberland, who was in the war in Germany against the French. The Prince entertained no doubt but that the French could land in England; and in the course of conversation expressed his opinion to be in favor of fighting* en masse.

"*Penury began to be every where felt—Even the Navy felt the want of a great number of articles.—The land forces, with the exception of the Guards and Troops of the line, were nothing but ridiculous caricature. One third were armed with muskets, and the other two thirds with pikes.*—Moniteur.

—

London, January 30.

We have this morning received accounts from off the Texel, dated so late as the 25th instant, by which we learn that the Dutch have now in that port four sail of the line, in every respect ready for sea, and upwards of fifty transports that were taking in their water. No doubt is entertained of their pushing out when an opportunity offers. A flag of truce came out on the 25th, with a letter of thanks from Admiral De Winter to Admiral Thornborough, for his attention to some Dutch pilots.

We are sorry to have to announce, that another storm, equal in fury to any that preceded it, took place on Friday night, and continued until Saturday. Admiral Cornwallis was left on Friday morning off the Start, shaping his course for Ushant, to resume the blockade off Brest; but the storm at night forced him to abandon his intention.

The Cape of Good Hope, it was last night reported, is once again in our hands. This acquisition, if made, must have been effected by an expedition from the East Indies. We are the more inclined to believe the rumour, from the statement which was given some weeks since, of a secret expedition having sailed from Calcutta. Its destination was said to be for Ceylon, but this, it was believed at the time to be a *feint*.

Letters were received on Saturday, by a cartel, from Morlaix dated the 25th inst. They mentioned that the preparations for *invasion* were carried on with great vigor.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—A Hamburg Mail has arrived since our last, but bro't no news of importance.

Accounts from Leghorn mention, that that place is no longer in a state of siege, but is restored to its former neutrality. It is even believed, that English ships will be permitted to enter its harbour.

An article from the Hague mentions, that the Flushing squadron is ready to sail, the troops being embarked.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely enciloſed, *gratis*. Seperate enclоſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—he won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quiſtiwacis, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THOS CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Scheloni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr. Randolph's *Wiltonia* by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poll ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Sky Scraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe] his grand dam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Betaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Pereira, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26, 1803.

DANIEL STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewburn, next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Faſhionable Ribbons.
Lace Hooks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Luſtrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muſlins.	Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewelery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gun powder Tea.	perior quality.
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſu-	

N. B.—D. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs may depend on good treatment, as great exertion ſhall be made to give ſatisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice.

D. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Stark*, and two other perſons of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſident of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*, are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this city, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is a ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a ſaw mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore cotroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on producing ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by John D. Price, and Jane his wife, the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was deviſed by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatisfy a debt of 450*l.* with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was poſtponed by the mutual conſent of all the parties. It will now poſitively be ſold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

March 6, 1804.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		5,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next claſs, at 10 *dollars each; the prize of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next claſs, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1*ſt day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

A PERSON qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Rudiments of Grammar, may obtain an eligible ſituation, by application to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe on Shockoe Hill.

JAMES OGILVIE.

Richmond, March 12th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf

The celebrated Engliſh Stallion DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Exceſſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may conſide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 15th October, 1803.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Weſtham, and ſix miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good ſoil—convenience to the ſeat of government; a handſome ſituation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill ſeat, with permiſſion to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good ſpring water.

The ſubſcriber would be glad alſo to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. Theſe houſes are not finiſhed, but they will be completed in courſe of the Spring, and one of them is now in ſufficient forwardneſs to ſhew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 26th January, 1804. } tf Apr.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after the above period.

C. Bosher,
Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 19th, 1804.

4[illegible] Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good notes or exchange for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

House-Building, Cabinet Work, &c.

WILLIAM SMITH,

INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced buſineſs in this city, near the Hay Market Garden, in the following branches of his profeſſion: Brick Laying, Carpenter's Work, Joiner's Work, Painting and Glazing.

He alſo poliſhes Marble, carves any ſort of Figure in ſtone or wood, paints ſo as to imitate marble or mahogany, makes all ſorts of Compoſition Ornaments for chimney pieces, takes Likeneſſes in Wax, either Buſt or in Buſrelief; Paints, Gilds and Varniſhes, in the neateſt manner, Carriages, Signs, &c. &c.

Richmond, March 7th, 1804.

SEEDS.

The Subſcriber

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has juſt received a ſupply of

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, } Ryegraſs, and
Timothy, } Saintfoine,

Which is warranted to be of the laſt ſummer's growth.

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Aſſortment of

PEAS, } LETTUCE,
BEANS, } RADISHES,
CABBAGE, } &c.

From *London*, per the ſhip *Shepherdeſs*, now ſelling at his Seed Store, Main-ſtreet.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

I wiſh to diſpoſe of my

LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and conſiderable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 2, 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be uſed as a Theatre, upon the lot oppoſite Miſs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November 22, 1803.

William Wilſon, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelſon, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia diſtrict, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

At a meeting of the *Commiſſioners* appointed by the Legiſlature, of this commonwealth, to receive ſubſcriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*," preſent, Edward Carrington, Joſeph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferſon, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Leitch.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That books be opened at the Capitol, on the firſt Monday in May next, to receive ſubſcriptions purſuant to the ſaid act.

2dly. *Reſolved*, with the conſent of the Treaſurer of the ſtate, that the payments be made in the Treaſury Office, and that the perſons, in paying, upon exhibiting the Treaſurer's receipt, ſhall be admitted to ſubſcribe their names on the commiſſioners' books.

3dly. *Reſolved*, That Edward Carrington, Joſeph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing reſolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the preſent time till the firſt Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO,
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 5th, 1804.

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* For the mutual accommodation of the Treaſurer and the perſons meaning to ſubſcribe, the Treaſurer will receive the money at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commiſſioners.

TO COVER,

The enſuing ſeaſon, at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, near Goode's and Devil's Bridges,

The high bred well known Engliſh racer,

DRUID;

A CHESNUT, elegantly formed, near fifteen hands high, twelve years old [illegible] performances have been equal to any Horſe in England, as will appear by reference to the Racing Calendars—Will be let to Mares at Six Guineas the ſeaſon, which muſt be diſcharged by the punctual payment of Twenty Dollars during the ſeaſon; Three Guineas the leap, to be paid down; and Ten Guineas inſurance; and One Dollar to the Groom in each caſe—The inſurance money demandable if the property of the Mare be changed after the 1ſt of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage, and the board of boys ſent with mares, *gratis*; but I will not be reſponſible for eſcapes or accidents. Mares will be fed on moderate terms, if required, for which the money muſt be ſent.

Thomas Branch.

February 22*d*, 1804.

DRUID was bred by Earl Groſvenor, and got by Precipitate, (ſon of Eclipſe) his dam (the famous Maid of Oaks) by King Herod; his grand dam, Rarity, by Machem; his great grand dam called Snap-dragon, by Snap; his great great grand dam, by Regulus; his great great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; his great great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True Blues.

DRUID ſtarted (for the firſt time) at New-Market, in the Craven Meeting, 793. for a ſweepſtakes of 300 guineas each, (4 ſubſcribers) and ran a dead heat with the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant, brother to Sky Scraper, who the ſame day beat lord Egremont's Gohanna for another ſweepſtakes—In the ſame meeting, Druid won a ſweepſtakes of 1000 guineas each, (3 ſubſcribers) beating the Duke of Bedford's Hydra.

In 1794, New-Market Craven meeting, Druid won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each (3 ſubſcribers) D. I. beating the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant; and in the ſame meeting won the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes of 50 guineas each, (21 ſubſcribers) beating Kit Carr, Excelleman, Buzzard, Coriander, Gohanna, Heroine, Patriot and ſeveral others.

In 1795, he only ſtarted once, being uſed chiefly as a trial horſe.

In 1796, New-Market firſt ſpring meeting, he won a ſweepſtakes of 200 guineas each, [4 ſubſcribers] beating Mr. Churchill's Poet, and giving him 29lbs. the two middle miles: The day following he won a plate of 50l. beating Lord Sackville's Oliver, Mr Wilſon's Eliza, and Mr. Lord's Muleſpenser, the round courſe, four miles. Eliza afterwards won the King's plate and a great ſubſcription at York.

In 1797, Druid won the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes, beating Viret, Sorcy Eagle, and many others. He alſo won the main of the Oatland ſtakes, beating the famous horſe Bonington.

In 1798, Druid won a 50l. plate at New-Market, beating Sir C. Bunbury's Grey Hound and Mr. Gidler's Hare the round courſe, and won the Duke of Marlborough's plate at Oxford, beating Mr. Lade's Truſs, three mile heats.

FOR SALE

EIGHT LIKELY YOUNG

MULES,

In good order, and of proper age to be broke and put to work. They will be ſold on low terms, for cash, or a bill on New York.—Application in my abſence to be made to Mr. Thomas Keeſee.

William Heth.

Curles, March 15, 1804.